GOVERNMENT OF BAHAWALPUR
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

BAHAWALPUR STATE

1949-50

(Published by Authority)

Issued by:

THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
Bahawalpur Government

With compliments of
the Press Information Officer,
Bahawalpur Government.

To

The Chief Secretary,
Government of Punjab,
Lahore.

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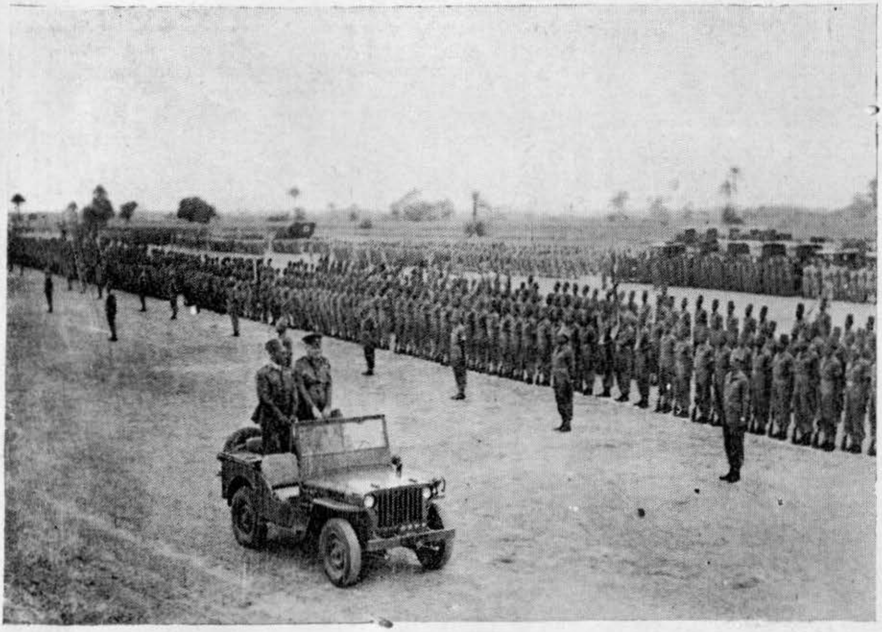
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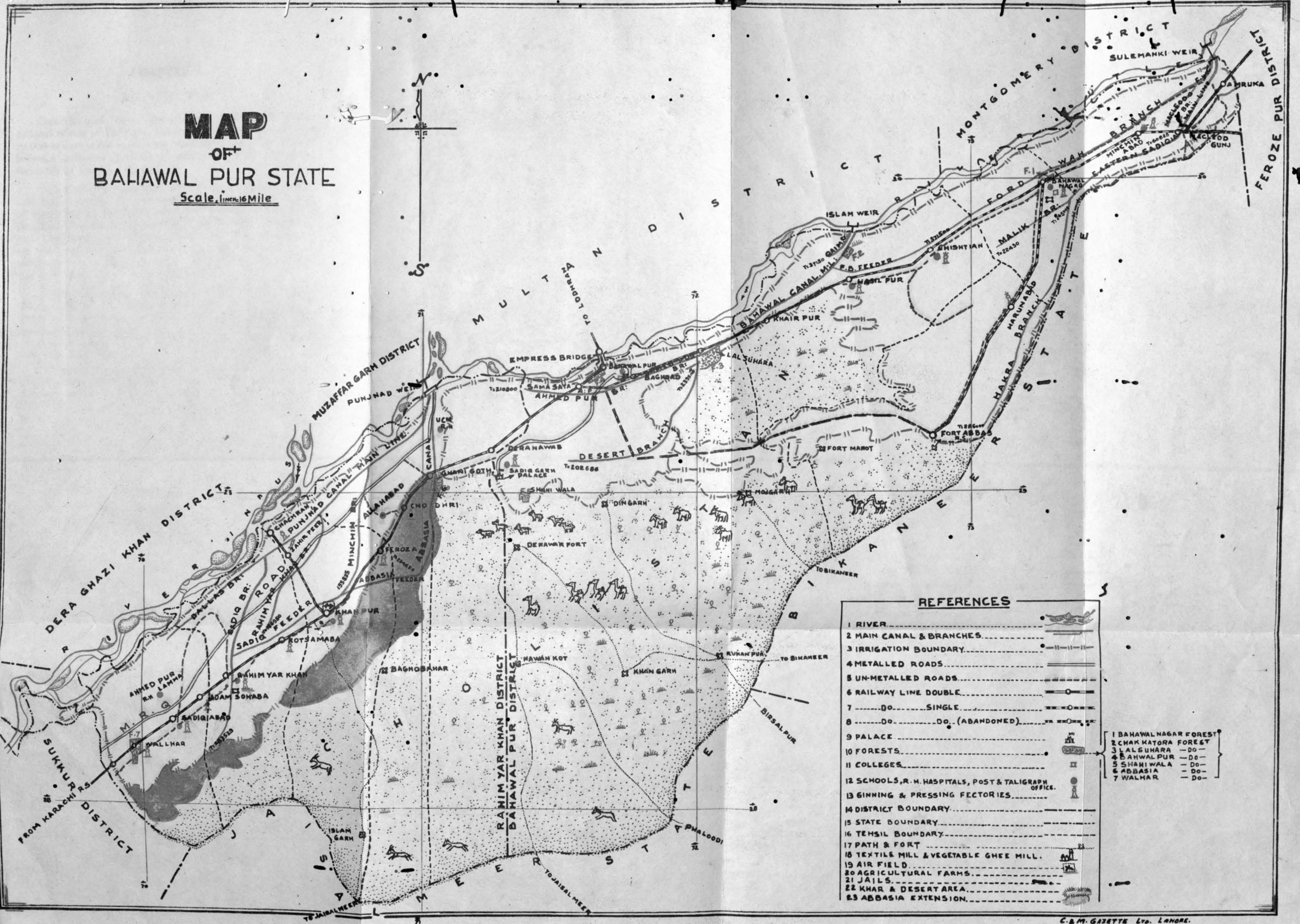
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Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali (1) taking salute of and
(2) reviewing Units of Bahawalpur State Forces on auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his assumption of ruling powers on 8th March, 1949.



C.&M. GAZETTE Ltd. LAHORE.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Location and Size.—Bahawalpur, one of the leading Federal States of Pakistan, covers an area of approximately 20,000 square miles in the extreme south-west of the Punjab between latitudes 27.42 North and 30.25 North and longitudes 69.31 and 74.1 East.

The Northern boundary runs along the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus rivers. In the south-west the Sukkur District of Sind, and in the north-east the Ferozepur District of the East Punjab adjoin the State, while south and south-east the Rajputana States of Jaiselmer and Bikaner lie on the borders. The greatest length of the area is from north-east to south-west, being 320 miles. The average width is over fifty miles. (See map).

Natural Division.—The State consists of a flat alluvial plain merging into desert where the distance from the rivers is too great for water to be brought. Devoid of hills and watercourses except for pools and backwaters of the rivers in the north, the State can be roughly divided lengthwise into three areas.

Of these the southernmost and broadest is part of the great Indian desert, largely sand dunes, known as the *Rohi* or *Cholistan*. It is separated from the adjacent tract by a depression called the Hakra which is the ancient bed of some great river, probably the Sutlej, Ghaggar or Jumna. The Central strip is chiefly flat desert, but a large proportion of it has now been brought under cultivation by canal irrigation. The Northern strip is a fertile, irrigated and narrow alluvial tract in the river valley, called the "Sind."

Rivers.—The State has no river running through its territory, but all the great rivers of the Punjab form a line on the northern and western boundary. The Gharra (confluence of the Sutlej and the Beas) runs 170 miles along the boundary before joining the Chenab, Jhelum and Ravi at Panjnad, then, after a further 50 miles these rivers are joined by the Indus near Chachran, and flow for another 80 miles along the State boundary.

The rivers are usually in spate from July to September but substantial protective *bunds* exist to allay floods.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Bahawalpur State is characterised by excessive drought. It is exceedingly hot in the summer when the shade temperature ranges between 103—123° F. with frequent duststorms, while in winter it drops to between 45—60° F. The irregular rainfall rarely exceeds 5/7″.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of the State are very meagre. Geological surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the late Government of India in 1904 and 1945 revealed that the entire area lies either on alluvium or on desert sand, and that no rock occurs except *kankar* and pea-shingle in the Eastern portion of the State.

Messrs. Oil Concessions (I) Ltd., after some geophysical exploration ten years ago, also declared that the prospect of finding oil, or natural gas for commercial purposes, was remote.

Population.—The total population of the State according to the last census, taken in 1941, was 13,41,209, but taking into account the usual increase in the 9 post-census years and the recent influx of over 3½ lakhs of refugees, the present population may be estimated at 18 lakhs. Of this total, 10 per cent. live in urban and the rest in rural areas, and the average density over the cultivable areas is about 270 per square mile.

Language.—The prevailing language is Bahawalpuri, which is identical with Multani Jatki or Western Punjabi, while the official language is Urdu.

CHAPTER II

THE RULING FAMILY

History.—The Ruling Family of Bahawalpur belong to the Abbasi clan (the present Amir, Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali is sixtieth in direct descent from Hazrat Abbas) and are descended from the Abbaside Caliphs of Baghdad who, after the breakup of the Khilafat by the Mongol invasion, joined the Mamelukes in Egypt, where they enjoyed an influential position.

Later, Amir Sultan Ahmad II emigrated to Sind, and annexed a considerable area of land, but in course of time, the family gradually moved north, losing much of the Sind territory, and finally settled at Derawar in the vicinity of the present city of Bahawalpur, which was selected owing to its central position in relation to the lands which had, by then, been acquired.

Bahawalpur first owed allegiance to Afghanistan, but assumed independence on the fall of the Durrani Empire. In 1833 a treaty was negotiated with the British Government, which was further strengthened by a subsequent treaty in 1838. Both treaties recognised the Nawab and his heirs as absolute rulers of their country.

Bahawalpur State Forces rendered assistance to the British in the first Afghan War for which the Nawab received the grant of the districts of Sabzal Kot and Bhung, and again during the Multan campaign, when the co-operation against Mul Raj was recognised by the grant of a life pension to the Ruler of Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

The Present Ruler.—The present Ruler is His Highness Lt.-General Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Bahadur Abbasi V., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D. He was born in 1904, succeeded to the Gaddi in 1907 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1924. He is Colonel-in-Chief of the Bahawalpur State Forces and holds the honorary rank of Lieut.-General in the Pakistan Army. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

The heir-apparent is Brigadier Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL

Important events.—The most important event of the year was the Silver Jublee Darbar held at Gulzar Mahal, Baghdad-ul-Jadid on the 8th March, 1949, to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the assumption of ruling powers by Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali. On this occasion the new State Constitution was announced. (See State Administration on page 6). Alahazrat donated Rs. 3 lakhs from his privy purse—Rs. 1 lakh for the new Juma Mosque under construction, and Rs. 2 lakhs for the relief of the poor. Alms were distributed and special celebrations were held throughout the State.

2. Alahazrat was promoted to the honorary rank of Lieut.-General in the Pakistan Army.

3. Alahazrat performed the Opening Cremony of the Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd. at Rahimyarkhan on the 19th January 1950. (See 'Major Industries' page 13).

Stage I of the Abbasia Extension Scheme was completed and started working during the year. (See 'Irrigation' page 24).

Distinguished Guests.—His Excellency Al-Haj Khawaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan, paid an official visit to the State from the 17th to 21st December, 1949. During his visit His Excellency visited Baghdad-ul-Jadid, where he inspected Units of the Bahawalpur State Forces, gave interviews, attended an At Home, and addressed the representatives of the State Majlis. He also drove along the Abbasia Canal and inspected the new Colonisation Scheme.

2. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, accompanied by Col. A.S.B. Shah, Secretary to the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, visited Bahawalpur from the 23rd to 25th March, 1949. The Hon'ble Prime Minister inspected the Bahawalpur State Forces Training Centre, and visited the Panjnad Head-

Silver Jubilee Darbar—8th March, 1949.



works, Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Chistian, Harunabad and Bahawalnagar. He addressed the State officials, and the public and granted interviews to various individuals.

3. Other distinguished visitors included the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, H.E. the Ambassador for Saudi Arabia in Pakistan, the Hon'ble Minister for the Interior and Refugees, the Deputy Minister for States and Frontier Regions, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom and Begum Rahimtoolah and the Hon'ble Chief Minister, N.-W.F.P.

CHAPTER IV

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Legislature.—The State Majlis was constituted in June 1949 under the Government of Bahawalpur Act. 1949. It has 16 elected and 9 nominated members. Of the elected members two Ministers have been appointed in charge of Transferred Subjects. The nominated members include two Executive Councillors who are in charge of certain Reserved Subjects.

Under the new Constitution a State Majlis has been set up with 16 elected and 9 nominated members. From among the elected members two Ministers have been appointed in charge of the Transferred Subjects while the nominated members include two Executive Councillors in charge of certain Reserved Subjects. The Majlis has full powers of Legislation in regard to Transferred Subjects. It can also legislate for the Reserved Subjects but such legislation is subject to veto and certification by Alimartabat Wazir-e-Azam.

The Majlis held two sessions during 1949-50 and passed the following bills :—

1. Shariat Application Bill, 1950.

2. Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1950.

3. Transferred Subjects Legislation Validating Bill, 1950.

4. Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

Bahawalpur State has been allotted one seat in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, and Maulvi Fazl-e-Husain, ex-Chief Judge of the State, has been nominated as the representative.

The Speaker of the State Majlis is Alimartabat Syed Inait Husain Shah.

The Executive.—The Government of the State is carried on by a Kabina-e-Wizarat consisting of :—

Ministers.	Portfolios.
A.M. Col. A. J. Dring, C.I.E. ..	*Wazir-i-Azam and Finance Minister.* Acceded Subjects, Judicial Legislation, Finance, Audit and Accounts, Income-Tax, Commerce and Industries, Toshakhana and Land Customs.
A.M. Brigadier Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi. ..	*Executive Councilar (Home).* Police, Jails, Ecclesiastical Department, Shikar and Zoological Gardens, State Motor Khana, Stationery and Printing, and Orphanage.
A.M. Khan Bahadur M. Syed Ahmad. ..	*Executive Councillor (Revenue).* Revenue, Irrigation and P.W.D., Factories, Railways, Registration, Court of Wards, Food and Civil Supplies, Refugees and Rehabilitation and Custodian of Evacuees Property.
A.M. Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmud. ..	*Minister for Education and Health.* Education, Medical, Local Bodies, Excise, Publicity, Small Savings, Libraries.

Ministers.	Portfolios.
A.M. Mian Fateh Mohammad Khan Laleka ..	*Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary.*
	Agriculture and Gardens, Co-operative, Veterinary, Panchayats, Forests, Cholistan Development Department and Stationery and Printing (Transferred Subjects).

In accordance with the provisions of the Government of Bahawalpur Act, 1949, Alimartabat the Wazir-i-Azam is appointed by Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali in consultation with the Government of Pakistan. The Executive Councillors are appointed by His Highness. The powers to be exercised by the Administrative Heads in respect of the Civil Services have been defined.

Consequent upon the reshuffling of the Cabinet, Alimartabat Major Shams-ud-Din Mohammad, Minister for Education and Health, and Alimartabat Major Sheikh Hafizullah, Minister for Constitutional Affairs, retired on pension.

CHAPTER V

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The 409 miles of railway serving Bahawalpur State are now entirely controlled by the North Western Railway, but the State receives the net earning of the Khanpur-Chachran line and the gross earnings of the Bahawalnagar-Cholistan line. 80 miles of the 145 miles of the latter track was lifted in 1940 by the late Government of India for use in operational areas, and the State has only recently been reimbursed the book cost of the track and other material.

All the land for these railways was given free of charge, compensation to landowners being paid out of State funds.

Roads.—The total length of roads in Bahawalpur State is 2,074 miles, of which 1,813 miles are natural soil, 93 miles metalled, and the remainder brick trackways or brick paved. Besides these there are 4,094 miles of canal roads.

The principal roads are :—

1. Bahawalpur-Dera Nawab Sahib Road (Metalled)	35 miles.
2. Shahi road from Ahmadpur East to Sadiqabad. (Natural surface with brick paving in sandy reaches)	95 miles.
3. Multan-Rohri-Quetta Road. (Brick paving and tarred) ..	113 miles.
4. Military Road—Bahawalpur to McLeodganj Road. (Natural soil with brick paving in sandy reaches) ..	156 miles.
5. Border Road. (Natural soil). This road runs along the State border from Fort Abbas to McLeodganj Road and is of vital strategic importance ..	125 miles.

NOTE.—The M.R.Q. Road enters the State at Panjnad Headworks and passes out near Reti. This road runs through the heart of the Rahimyarkhan District and serves as a Highway between the State, the Federal capital and the Provinces of the Punjab and Sind. (Motorable all the year round).

All roads in the State are maintained by the Irrigation and P.W.D. During rains traffic on the natural soil roads becomes rather impossible. To overcome this drawback *pacca* approach links are being provided this year to the Multan-Rohri-Quetta Road at all important points.

It will be seen from the above that while the road mileage in the State is satisfactory, the ratio of metalled roads is very low. This is due to want of metal which has to be imported from distant quarries in the Punjab and Sind. The Government aims at providing within the next 10 years about 371 miles of State and National Highways and major District roads and over 1,000 miles of other roads.

Rest Houses.—The State Irrigation Department maintains a regular chain of Rest Houses throughout the irrigation boundary for the convenience of its own and other touring officers. There are 112 Rest Houses at present.

Motor Transport.—The motor transport service is owned and run by private companies on a contract basis. Almost all important towns lying at a distance from the Railway stations are connected by means of lorry services. 32 such services were plying in the State in 1949-50 and the State received a royalty amounting to Rs. 77,500 therefrom. It is anticipated that the receipts during the year 1950-51 from this source should be over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Ferries.—The rivers Sutlej and Indus running along the State boundary and dividing it from Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts of the Punjab, are crossed by ferries at convenient places. The ferries are let out on contract by public auction. There are 64 ferries in Bahawalpur State and the income therefrom in 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 24,800.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are at present one Head and 22 Sub-Post Offices and 21 Telegraph Offices in the State.

Besides the Pakistan Telegraph Offices there are also 68 permanent and 14 seasonal Canal Telegraph Offices which are mainly used in connection with the working of the Irrigation Department. The State pays annually a sum of about Rs. 60,000 on account of the rent of lines and instruments of these telegraph offices to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Telephones.—There is an out-of-date G.E.C. Magneto Telephone Exchange, equipped for 100 connections. At present 47 circuits—45 in Bahawalpur town and 2 at Dera Nawab Sahib are in operation.

Bahawalpur is also on the Trunk Line, although the number of existing connections is only 3, with the Exchange located at the Head Post Office.

In view of the strategic importance of Bahawalpur, the Central Government is considering the installation of an up-to-date Trunk Telephone Exchange here, and when this is done extensions to important towns and business centres will be possible.

Wireless Signals.—Wireless communication exists between all the more important places in the State.

Airfield.—There is an airfield at Khanpur—85 miles from Bahawalpur—which was constructed during World War II. Fuel arrangements exist and the airfield, together with its buildings, has been handed over to General Headquarters.

CHAPTER VI

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND BANKING

Commerce.—In the year 1879 an Agreement was signed whereby Customs, duties, tolls, etc., were abolished, and the manufacture of salt was prohibited within the State. In lieu thereof, the State was given an annual compensation of Rs. 80,000 which amount has never been enhanced.

Since then the State has kept to the principle of Free Trade, and no duties are levied on exports which consist mostly of agricultural products and raw materials. The main exports are :—

Commodity.	Annual exports.
Cotton	1,20,000 bales.
Wool	40,000 maunds.
Oil Seeds	1,00,000 tons.
Foodgrains and Pulses	1,00,000 tons.
Hides and Skins	48,000 maunds.
Bones	25,000 maunds.
Khar	50,000 maunds.
Saltpetre	1,500 maunds.

The bulk of non-food crops used to be exported to India but since the trade blockade, consequent on the devaluation question, there is virtually no trade with that Dominion at present.

The State is a surplus area in regard to foodgrains and the average annual exports after meeting local requirements have ranged between 1,00,000 and 1,20,000 tons. The allocations to deficit areas were determined by the Central Government under the Central Procurement Scheme and in 1949-50 the surplus quota of over 81,000 tons of foodgrains was despatched to N.W.F.P., Baluchistan, East Bengal and the Pakistan Army.

In order to prevent the excessive export of essential articles of consumption, *i.e.*, gur, ghee, fuelwood, livestock, oil-seeds, etc., a permit system obtains, and a nominal organizational fee is levied on permits issued.



Office of The Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd., Rahimyar Khan.



Another view of the Interior of the Mill.
(The Cards and the Draw Frames)

Imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, coal, road and building material and sugar.

Major Industries.—The major industries are as follows :—

Name of Industry	Promoters	Capital		Bahawalpur State's share.	Probable date of starting.
		Authorised	Subscribed and paid up		
The Abbasi Textile Mills, Ltd., Rahimyarkhan.	Ali Roberts	One crore	75,00,000	70 per cent	Started working On 19-1-1950.
The Sadiq Hydrogenated Oils and Allied Industries Ltd., Rahimyarkhan.	Unilever Bros.	80,00,000	50,00,000	$36\frac{2}{3}$ "	End of 1950.
The Sadiq Soap Co., Ltd. Rahimyarkhan.	Do.	40,00,000	40,00,000	20 "	Do,
Tannery ..	Alam and Husain.	20,00,000			End of 1951

1. *The Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd., Rahimyarkhan.*—The foundation stone of this mill, which will be one of the biggest in Pakistan, was laid in January 1947 and the opening ceremony performed by Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali in January 1950. The mill has started working with 15,000 spindles and 300 looms, and is at present producing about 2,500 lbs. of cotton yarn daily. Another 10,000 spindles are being added, and it is hoped that by the end of 1951 the complete mill of 1,150 looms and 50,000 spindles will be erected.

2. *The Sadiq Hydrogenated Oils and Allied Industries Ltd., Rahimyarkhan.*—The factory is a pioneer effort and will be the first of its kind in Pakistan. The construction work is being accelerated. When completed the mill will crush 20,000 tons of cotton-seed annually, yielding about 3,500 tons of oil, which will be hardened for the manufacture of finished products. 3,000 tons of Vanaspati and Hydrogenated Oils and 14,000 tons of cattle cake will be produced per annum, and if the requisite supplementary ingredients are available these may be mixed with cattle cake to produce 55,000 tons of balanced cattle diet every year.

3. *The Sadiq Soap Factory Ltd., Rahimyarkhan.*—The factory building is under construction and modern machinery is being imported from France. The Factory will manufacture all kinds of soaps sufficient to meet the soap requirements of the whole of Western Pakistan.

4. *Tannery.*—The Tannery will be equipped with up-to-date tanning machinery and will also have a shoe and leather goods factory.

In addition to the above, preliminary investigations have been completed, and detailed schemes are now under consideration by the Government for installing a sugar mill capable of producing 7,500 tons of sugar and allied products annually; a 2,000 spindle woollen spinning mill, and a cigarette factory. About 5,000 acres of land has also been reserved for the sugar factory farm on the Abbasia Colonisation Scheme near Khanpur.

There are at present 54 ginning factories (26 with presses), 13 ice factories, 137 flour mills, 5 foundries and 6 oil-expelling machines in the State.

Cottage Industries.—Bahawalpur State was well known for its arts and crafts. Metal cups of proverbial lightness, knives and swords, date-palm baskets and fans, pottery and native shoes, cotton and silk fabrics and woollen falasis, from various parts of the State were of artistic design and fine craftsmanship, but imports of machine-made goods are adversely affecting this type of industry.

The main cottage industries at present are calico printing, handloom weaving, *ban* and rope-making, pottery, saltpetre and *khar* manufacture, all of which are now being organised on modern lines, as are also tanning and shoe-making.

Handloom Weaving, Cotton and Woollen.—Bahawalpur is an important cotton and wool producing area. It is estimated that about 2,000 looms are at present working in the State, mostly at Khairpur and Bahawalpur towns, and producing cloth, *durries*, *kheses*, *lungis*, etc.

Refugees, who are skilled in the manufacture of woollen textiles, are being encouraged and subsidised.

During the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ years about 33,000 lbs. of hand-spun yarn, 6 lakhs yards of cloth and 3,000 blankets were manufactured by the local jail and Co-operative Weaving Societies.

Khar.—This industry is peculiar to Bahawalpur State. *Khar* is manufactured from a plant known as *lana* which grows in abundance in Cholistan. The annual production of *khar*, which is used for soap-making and medicinal purposes, is about 50,000 maunds. The Cholistan Development is examining ways of improving the quality and quantity of *khar*. This year the contract for *khar* was auctioned at Rs. 1,55,000.

Saltpetre (*Potassium Nitrate*).—Saltpetre is manufactured from the efflorescence called *kallar*. There is a factory at Minchinabad producing annually about 1,500 maunds of saltpetre.

Earth salt is a bye-product of saltpetre and with refining can be made fit for human consumption, but under the 1879 Agreement (see 'Commerce,' page 12), its production is prohibited and the residue is destroyed, a measure which has deprived the State of a progressive income and a useful industry.

Government Measures.—In view of the fact that the revival of cottage industries is necessary to provide a source of employment and to serve as 'feeders' to the major industries now in process of construction, the Government has set up a number of Demonstration Parties to organise and train people in handicrafts.

The vacuum created by the departure of the Hindus who financed such industries before 1947, has been filled by the setting up of Industrial Co-operative Societies, which arrange for the purchase and supply of raw material, and undertake the distribution and sale of finished products through Display Centres and Sale Depots.

The Government also has under consideration a programme of central planning and is proposing to undertake an overall survey of the State to collect data and statistics, for which a Development Planning Board has been set up.

Electrical Industries.—At present Bahawalpur and Ahmadpur East are the only towns in the State which enjoy limited public electricity supplies, but as the demand for electricity for domestic and industrial use is wide, the Government have recently granted a lump sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for the following schemes :—

(*i*) The construction of a new diesel-alternator power station with a number of sub-stations at Bahawalpur, to

cover the Town Extension Scheme and the new hospital. The initial installation will consist of two 500 KW Sets, but the power station will be built to accommodate up to four sets.

(*ii*) Negotiations are in progress with the Abbasi Textile Mills Ltd., Rahimyarkhan, for the purchase of bulk supply of its surplus energy for the electrification of the town.

(*iii*) Arrangements have been made with a private firm for the preparation of electricity schemes for Khanpur, Chistian, Harunabad and Bahawalnagar.

(See also under Abbasia Canal Extension Project, page 24).

Staff.—The Department of Industries is composed of a Director assisted by an Industrial Research Officer and Technical Staff.

The Electrical Department is in charge of an Electrical Engineer and has been separated from the P. W. D.

BANKING.

1. *Imperial Bank of India, Bahawalpur.*—A branch of the Imperial Bank of India was opened at Bahawalpur in 1943, and by 1945 had extended its Pay Offices and out-stations to cover the business centres of the State. These, however, had to be withdrawn in 1947 after the exodus of the non-Muslim staff, leaving only the original Branch, which still conducts banking transactions of all descriptions.

2. THE BANK OF BAHAWALPUR LTD., BAHAWALPUR.

The capital structure of the Bank is as under:—

Authorised Capital	.. Rs. 25,00,000
Issued Capital	.. Rs. 12,50,000
Subscribed and paid-up Capital.	.. Rs. 11,50,000 (State's share 10 lakhs.)
Reserved Fund ..	.. Rs. 1,75,000.
Working Fund ..	.. Over Rs. one crore.

The Bank was promoted by the State to fill the breach created by the exodus of the Hindu Banks and Banking Companies and the suspension of its normal activities by the Imperial Bank of India. The Bank started functioning on the 4th December, 1947 and has now 4 branches and 13 out-stations. It is included in the Second Schedule of the State Bank of Pakistan and also has Agency arrangements with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Inland and Foreign business.

The Bank is mainly engaged in financing cash crops and also acts as Banker to the State and finances the lifting of the quotas of textiles, sugar, gunny bags, hessian, etc.

In the year ending the 31st December, 1949, the Bank's Profit and Loss Account showed a net profit of Rs. 1,08,346/2/1.

CHAPTER VII

MINISTRY OF REVENUE.

(A) LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For the purposes of Land Revenue administration the State is divided into two Districts—Bahawalpur and Rahimyarkhan—each under a Deputy Commissioner, whose principal duties are those of Revenue and Colony Officers in the Punjab. The Deputy Commissioners exercise the powers of a Commissioner under the Colony Act and of a District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of Law and Order. The powers of Collectors are exercised by the Assistant Commissioners under the general control and supervision of the Deputy Commissioners.

The sanctioned strength of officers and field staff for various branches of Land Revenue administration is as under:

Designation	No. of Posts	Distribution		
		Mahal	Colony	Settlement
Deputy Commissioners ..	2	..	..	..
Director Land Records .	1	..	..	..
Assistant Commissioners ..	5	4	1	..
Assistant Settlement Officer ..	1	..	..	..
Tehsildars ..	13	10	1	2
Naib Tehsildars ..	23	18	2	3
Qanungos ..	116	104	6	6
Patwaris ..	651	617	28	6

Land under Cultivation.—The total surveyed area of the State is 45,04,908 acres of which 27,18,299 are culturable and 17,86,609 non culturable. Of the culturable area 23,25,432 acres were under cultivation last year—22,27,922 being irrigated and 97,510 unirrigated.

Colonization.—Colonization in the State coincides with the introduction of weir-controlled irrigation. Prior to the construction of the Sutlej Valley Project, vast areas of land were lying waste, and used only for grazing (See 'Irrigation' page 21). In 1924 this area was surveyed

by the late Government of India, and rectangulated. With the opening of the canals in 1925-26 the colonization work was started in the Bahawalpur District, and a large number of colonists were attracted from outside, mainly from the Punjab. Land was either sold by auction or allocated on *abadkari*, tree-planting, or *bara* conditions on concessional terms. At first the work did not make very satisfactory progress, but the difficulties were ultimately overcome and the area converted into the granary of the State.

In Rahimyarkhan District the colonization work was started on similar lines with the opening up of canals under the Panjnad system in 1932.

10,36,365 acres of land have so far been allotted in both Districts either by sale or on *abadkari* tree-planting and *bara* conditions.

The Colony area is well served by rail and motor transport and equipped with public services and amenities. A number of important Mandi towns have sprung up and now serve as the main business centres. The huge rise in prices of agricultural produce during the War considerably improved the financial position of the Colonists, a large majority of whom have utilised this surplus money in acquiring proprietary rights in their lands.

Land Revenue Demand (1949-50).—The details are summarised in the following table :—

Head of Receipts	Demand
A. *Ordinary Revenue.*	
Fixed Land Revenue	79,000
Fluctuating Land Revenue	57,28,000
Water Advantage rate	1,50,000
Zaildari Fees	45,700
Tirni	1,22,000
Alkali (*khar*)	1,00,000
Temporary cultivation	16,700
B. Colony Receipts	1,37,366
C. Miscellaneous	49,900
D. Agricultural Income-tax	22,02,634
Total	86,31,300

A special drive was made during the year under review for the recovery of arrears. Agricultural income-tax was levied on zamindars who pay an annual land revenue of Rs. 250 and above. The tax starts with a slab of half

the land revenue and rises to a maximum slab of five times the land revenue.

Taccavi Advances.—Taccavi advances are granted for the sinking of wells, purchase of seed and cattle, etc. During the year Rs. 80,095 have been advanced as Taccavi of which Rs. 37,450 have been recovered leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 42,670.

Revenue Cases.—Revenue cases are dealt with by the Revenue Courts. At the head is Alimartabat the Executive Councillor (Revenue) who exercises the powers of a Financial Commissioner and is the Final Court of Appeal; then come the Deputy Commissioners under whom there are the courts of Assistant Commissioners, Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars who exercise varying powers.

Settlement.—The last Settlement of both Districts expired in 1938 and new operations were not instituted until 1942 when the services of a qualified ex-Settlement Officer of the Punjab were obtained. Up-to-date work has been completed, and revised assessment introduced, in eight out of the ten tehsils, *i.e.*, Sadiqabad, Rahimyarkhan, Khanpur, Allahabad, Ahmadpur East, Minchinabad, Bahawalnagar and Chistian. Bahawalpur and Fort Abbas are now under Settlement.

As in the Punjab Colonies, the rectangle has been adopted as the unit of assessment. A sliding scale has been introduced with an upward ceiling at 50% of the basic settlement revenue to be attained by three stages in six years, proportionately and without limit. The revision has resulted in an overall increase of Rs. 6,53,402 or 16.87% over the old revenue. The assessment of town sites is also being put in hand.

Land Records.—The Directorate of Land Records was created in August 1944. In 1949-50 the Directorate has inspected two Tehsils and also checked the work of Patwaris at site. Besides this the Director of Land Records carried out crop inspections of various chaks, issued forecast reports and also compiled agricultural statistics and gazetteer tables. The work of checking the assessment of ogricultural income-tax and the calculation of the sliding scale rates is also the responsibility of the Directorate.

In order to meet the shortage of trained Patwaris a Patwar Training School was opened in 1945. 287 candidates appeared in the examination held last year of which 191 were declared successful.

Registration.—The work of registration used to be controlled by the Judicial Department through the Agency of District Judges and Additional District Judges till October 1947 when it was transferred to the Revenue Department with Deputy Commissioners acting as *ex-officio* Registrars and the Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars within their respective jurisdictions. The Director of Land Records is the Inspector-General of Registration. Since Partition there has been a consider able decline in the work and the receipts under this head have also fallen.

Court of Wards.—The Court of Wards Estates are administered in accordance with the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1943. There are at present 6 estates (5 revenue and 1 Auqaf) under the Court of Wards; the most important being the Auqaf estate of Chachran Sharif comprising about 25,000 acres of agricultural land which is in the charge of Alimartabat the Household Minister. It is managed through a Madar-ul-Muham with necessary staff and its average annual income is over Rs. 2 lakhs.

(B) IRRIGATION AND P.W.D.

General Administration.—Up to 1932 Bahawalpur State canals, all of which were inundation canals until weir-controlled supplies commenced in 1926, were managed by a State Engineer. In October 1932 this post was abolished and replaced by a Chief Engineer. The present strength is 1 Chief Engineer, 3 Superintending Engineers, 11 Executive Engineers (8 irrigation and 3 B. and R.) and 35 Sub-Divisional Officers (24 irrigation and 11 B. and R.). In order to meet the shortage of trained personnel 21 State nominees are receiving training in outside Engineering Colleges at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 42,000 to the State.

To train Overseers a Subordinate Engineering Class is attached to the local college. (For details see "Education," page 39).

Sutlej Valley Project.—Prior to the inauguration of the Sutlej Valley Project, agriculture in the State depended entirely on irrigation from wells, inundation canals, river floods and *jhallars*, and even well-irrigation, unless supplemented by canals or river floods, was a precarious means of cultivation except in seasons of good rainfall.

Negotiations with British Government were started in 1854 with a view to using the waters of the Sutlej below its confluence with the Beas, to irrigate lands lying on both sides of the river below Ferozepore. Finally the Tripartite Agreement of 1920 between the British, Bahawalpur and Bikaner Governments formed the basis of the Sutlej Valley Project, which was constructed during the years 1922-33.

The Project falls into four natural areas, and is designed to provide perennial and non-perennial weir-controlled irrigation from the Ferozepore, Suleimanke, Islam and Panjnad Headworks. The total area irrigated is 51,08,000 acres of which 28,25,000 acres are in the State.

The total expenditure on the Project up to the end of 1933 was Rs. 33.31 crores, of which Rs. 14 crores were incurred by Bahawalpur State. Rs. 12,11,00,000 of this was borrowed from the Government of India, the balance being met from the State reserves and revenue. Under the Loan Agreement of 1936 the scheduled instalments could continue until 1991, but as a result of improved financial resources, the State has been able to redeem its liability in full this year, and has become the sole owner of one of the greatest irrigation schemes in the sub-continent.

4 Punjab, 6 Bahawalpur and 1 Bikaner State canals take off above these weirs, and the total length of the channels in the State is over 4,000 miles.

The following table gives details of the Bahawalpur State Canals :—

Name of Canal.	Gross commanded area,	Culturable Commanded area.		Authorised Full Supply,
		Perennial.	Non-perennial.	
	Acres	*Acres.*		*Cusecs.*
State Distributary of British Eastern Canal ..	64,115		60,474	420
Sadiqia	11,97,425	8,87,012	20,897	5,118
Fordwah	4,55,557	60,731	3,58,297	2,971
Bahawal	7,68,215	2,27,472	3,71,936	5,400
Qaim	45,781	..	42,723	558
Panjnad	13,80,783	3,50,899	8,80,813	8,000
Abbasia	42,508	..	34,897	422

The irrigation under the Panjnad Weir is secure as the weir is situated below the confluence of the 5 Punjab rivers.



The Panjnad Weir.

There is, however, a chronic shortage of water in the canals taking off from the Sulemanki and Islam Headworks, and this trouble is likely to become more acute if the Water Dispute with the Indian Government is not settled amicably through recognition of the prescribed rights. Since Partition the flow of water from the Ferozepore Headworks into the State Distributary (Grey Canal) has been stopped by the Indian Government. In consequence more than 60,000 acres have been thrown out of cultivation with an annual loss of approximately Rs. 1,00,000 in revenue. To augment the winter shortage of water from the Upper Headworks, two Reservoirs, namely, the Bahawal Canal Reservoir and the Desert Branch Reservoir already exist. Now a third and a bigger reservoir has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,05,000 near Ladamsar Rest House. This reservoir will start functioning from the coming flood season and will help to overcome the serious shortage of water when the demand in October for maturing the Kharif crops and for doing Rabi Raoni for Rabi crops is highest.

Area under principal crops in 1949-50.—Of the total commanded culturable area, 23,77,200 acres were irrigated, the area under the principal crops being as follows :—

Kharif

Name of crop	Acreage
Sugarcane	56,877
Rice	56,677
Cotton—American	3,06,788
Cotton—Desi	78,789
Indigo	116
Maize	23,006
Jowar grain	81,706
Jowar Chari	23,258

Rabi

Wheat	4,58,008
Barley	6,160
Mixed grain	2,35,207
Toria and Sarson	1,11,614
Senji	10,105
Gram	96,868

Abbasia Canal Extension Project.—The Abbasia Canal was originally designed as a perennial canal, but, on the advice of the Darley Committee of 1932, it was converted into a non-perennial canal, and the whole system below mile 19 was abandoned except for 42,735 acres lying along the railway line. In 1945, however, the Government decided to re-open the abandoned area, and the project, which is designed to irrigate 2,50,000 acres of land, will be completed by 1955 at an approximate cost of Rs. 2 crores.

The first stage of the work, which was started in December 1946 and completed in March 1950 at a cost of about Rs. 25 lakhs, consists of 47 miles main canal, 47 miles of feeder and 100 miles of channel. This will irrigate 1,12,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres have been reserved for forest plantation and 5,000 acres for a sugarcane farm. Of the balance 26,686 acres have been sold by auction, 31,513 acres allotted to locals on *abadkari* terms and 31,512 to refugees on concessional terms.

The remaining work will consist of lining the whole 94 miles of main canal with cement, and increasing the length of the channels to 180 miles.

It is proposed to set up a new market town at Chaudhari Railway Station on the main Lahore-Karachi line, where a fall of 10/15′ at the end of the main canal can be used to generate hydro-electricity for domestic and light industrial use, and for lift irrigation.

After the completion of the Abbasia Project an Extension Scheme for lift irrigation of 2,00,000 acres is under consideration. A feeder lift canal will take off at mile 7 of the Abbasia canal and go to Derawar to provide irrigation for 2 lakh acres which was originally intended for irrigation by the Bahawal canal, but which, due to shortage of water in the river, was abandoned in 1938.

Another scheme proposes to sink tube-wells in the water-logged area along the head-reach of the Panjnad Canal, which will serve as an anti-water-logging measure and provide about 400 cusecs of water in winter.

On completion of the whole Abbasia Project, therefore, 4½ lakh acres of waste land will be brought under irrigation, but the final stages of the Project will depend upon the outcome of the Inter-Dominion Water Dispute.

Buildings and Roads.—The P.W.D. is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings

and roads and the execution of Municipal and District Board works. The department, which until 1947 was handicapped by lack of road and building materials, now has an ambitious programme for the future.

During the year 1949-50, more than Rs. 16 lakhs were spent on works including the reconditioning of the Bahawalpur-Dera Nawab Sahib Road, Bahawalpur town roads and constructing Police Station Houses, a Sub-Jail, office buildings, hospitals, etc., at Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahimyarkhan.

(C) Refugees and Rehabilitation.

In 1947 Bahawalpur State was, like the rest of Pakistan, faced with the problem of the influx of refugees from India This was at first the responsibility of the Revenue Minister but when it became obvious that the number of refugees would be enormous, a separate, whole-time organisation was set up for dealing with them. The Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation was, therefore, created in March 1948, to deal with the evacuation of the remaining non-Muslims to India, and the reception and resettlement of Muslims, from India, the exchange of non-Muslim prisoners, recovery of abducted women, the custody of evacuee property, etc.

Since then the staff has considerably increased and works under the Minister as two departments—that of Rehabilitation, and the Custodian of Evacuee proprerty.

Resettlement of Refugees.—The total number of non-Muslim evacuees from the State is 2,40,000 and those of Muslim refugees received so far 3,44,039.

The table below gives details of the abandoned property and the disposal thereof :—

Nature of Property,	Total.	Allotted to		Available for allotment,	Unallotable on account of being unserviceable.
		Refugees.	Locals.		
Land (in acres) ..	833027	692206	..	35840	104981
Shops ..	11193	5038	4347	294	1514
Houses ..	29689	22697	2271	480	4241
Gardens ..	435	77	348	3	7
Cinemas ..	4	1	3	..	..
Brick Kilns ..	62	7	5	10	40
Factories ..	50	18	27	..	5
Flour Mills ..	70	28	28	..	14
Water Pump	1	..	..	..	1

The areas of non-Muslim self-cultivators were generally allotted to the self-cultivating class of refugees. In all other cases the allotments were classified as A, B or C; the allotments under A and B varying from 2 to 4 squares and under C from half to one square per family. A and B classes have now been abolished and revised allotments have been made at the rate of 12½ acres per family; in exceptional cases the grant being from 1 to 2 squares per family. The allottees are required to pay a fixed rate of Malikana (equal to land revenue) with the existing tenants cultivating under them.

Of the 3,44,039 refugees 3,23,909 have been resettled—2,21, 953 on land, 22,335 on shops and 78,621 as tenants, labourers, etc., leaving a balance of 21,130 at present staying with their local relations, to be absorbed.

Abbasia Colonization Scheme.—Besides the above-mentioned evacuees' landed property, an area of 37,500 acres of land has been earmarked on the Abbasia Canal and its distributaries for allotment to refugees on concessional terms. Of this 24,070 acres have already been allotted to 1,925 refugee families 914 from West Punjab and 1,011 already residing in the State). A taccavi advance of Rs. 650 per family has been sanctioned of which Rs. 180 is on account of subsistence allowance for six months and the balance for the construction of huts, purchase of seed, bullocks and agricultural implements.

The *Amir of Bahawalpur Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation Fund.*—This fund was instituted in 1947 to provide a central organisation for the relief of the refugees. The total collections received locally in the fund amounted to Rs. 14,57,478/14/3. Besides this a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs from the Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund was also credited to this Fund bringing the total to Rs. 20,57,478/14/3. So far an expenditure of Rs. 9,09,021/8/- has been incurred out of the Fund and the balance on the 1st April 1950 stood at Rs. 11,48,457/6/3.

Other facilities.—To meet the shortage of, and demand for, more houses building plots have been provided on concessional terms in the extension areas of Bahawalnagar, Chistian and Harunabad Municipalities. Concessions have been allowed in the rents of shops and houses.

As far as possible preference is being given to refugees in the allotment of factories and business concerns. A large number of them have also been absorbed in Government services.

Referring to the refugee question, His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan said that Bahawalpur State had made a most valuable contribution to the task of refugee rehabilitation, earning the gratitude of lakhs of Muslims who found asylum in the State.

CHAPTER VIII

JUSTICE AND LEGISLATION.

A regular Judicial Department was set up in Bahawalpur State in 1870, and the Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure and Civil Codes were introduced. A number of other Civil, Criminal and Revenue Acts, Local Acts and Rules and Regulations, having the force of law, were subsequently enforced from time to time.

Present Structure of the Judiciary.

High Court of Judicature at Baghdad-ul-Jadid.

(1 Chief Justice and 1 Puisne Judge).

Civil Courts (District Judge) 2	Sessions Court (Sessions Judge) 2	District Magistrate's Court (Deputy Commissioner) 2
Senior Sub-Judge (Section 30) 2	Magistrate (Section 30) 7	Magistrate I Class (Assistant Commissioner) 4
Sub-Judges 6		Magistrate II Class (Tehsildars) 13
		Magistrate III Class (Naib Tahsildars) 19

The two Senior Sub-Judges have recently been appointed as Additional District Magistrates and exercise all powers of a District Magistrate including those under Sections 435 and 528 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

High Court.—The Chief Court of Baghdad-ul-Jadid was raised to the status of a High Court of Judicature on the 15th September, 1937. The High Court acts as a

Court of Record and exercises superintendence over all Judicial Courts in the State subject to its appellate and revisional jurisdiction. The High Court exercises original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as provided in Law both on the Civil and Criminal side, but has no jurisdiction in regard to revenue suits except under Section 77 of the Land Revenue Act. The Revenue cases are dealt with by Revenue Courts.

District Courts and Subordinate Judicial Courts.—The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of Subordinate Courts. The State is divided into two Divisions each being under a Sessions Judge. The Sessions Court has original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction in criminal cases only over the area committed to its charge. It is empowered to try all the Sessions cases committed to it by Magistrates and can inflict punishment provided in Law; only a sentence of death needs confirmation by Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali. Trials in the Sessions Court are held with the aid of Assessors as provided for under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

There is no agency of Honorary or Special Magistrates in the State at present.

Civil Courts.—The Civil Courts are constituted under the Code of the Civil Procedure and the District Judge, Senior Sub-Judges and Sub-Judges exercise powers as provided in Law.

CRIMINAL.

Working of the Department 1949-50.

Statement of Crimes and Offences.—The total number of crimes and offences reported was 8,682 of which 3,771 were cognizable, 1,761 non-cognizable and 3,150 under Local and Special Laws. Of the cognizable offences 961 were declared as non-cognizable or false reducing the total number to 7,721.

Work disposed of.—The number of cases actually brought to trial in different courts on the original side including arrears of last year was 9,164 of which 7,541 were decided leaving a balance of 1,623 pending at the close of the year. 17,573 persons were implicated of which 4,378 were convicted, 2,968 compounded, 6,429 discharged, 187 died or absconded and 111 were committed to Sessions leaving a balance of 3,500 under trial. The average duration per case was 115.87 days.

Court of Sessions.—Of original suits, 166 cases including 57 of the last year were committed to the Court of Sessions of which 147 were decided. 507 persons were involved of whom 18 were awarded death penalty, 60 life sentence, 272 acquitted, 89 imprisoned, 12 died or absconded and 55 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Witnesses.—The number of witnesses who attended the Judicial Courts was 25,178 of whom 2,417 were paid diet money amounting to Rs. 15,944.

Security cases.—The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 98.

Appeals on behalf of Government.—The Government filed one appeal against the order of acquittal by a lower court in which the decision was modified.

Civil.—The total number of original suits in all courts was 811. Money suits 250, possession suits 229, Redemption of Mortgages 5, Specific Relief 37, Restitution of Conjugal rights 38, Cancellation of Marriage Contract 176, other suits 76. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 4,25,218.

Executions.—The decree-holders presented 534 applications for execution of which 385 were executed—full satisfaction being obtained in 215, partial in 17 and no satisfaction in 153.

Judicial Committee.—The Judicial Committee, which comprises a Chairman and three Members, is an Advisory body to Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali regarding the disposal of civil and criminal cases submitted for his decision. 11 murder cases and 13 civil revisions were filed before the Committee of which 7 murder cases were decided.

Miscellaneous.

Extradition.—Reciprocal arrangements exist between the State and the adjoining Provincial Administrations for the exchange of prisoners.

Outside Counsels are permitted to appear in State Courts with the previous approval of the Darbar.

Arrangements have been made to engage counsels at the expense of Government to defend accused persons in murder cases where the accused are undefended and not in a position to engage a counsel.

Legislation

The State tries to keep abreast of the legislation of the Central Government, and all new legislative measures are periodically examined and such Acts as are considered relevant, are adopted with modifications to suit local conditions if, necessary. Most of the Central and Punjab Governments Acts have been adopted.

Besides these, many new Acts have come into force during the last six years, including the District Board Act, 1943, the Public Security Act, 1944, the Arms Act, 1945, the Shikar Act, 1945, the Public Societies Act, 1945, the Bahawalpur State Panchayat Act, 1943, the Bahawalpur Income-tax Act, 1943, and the Bahawalpur State Sales-tax Act, 1948.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The income of the Judicial Department, which is mainly derived from the sale of Judicial Stamps, sale of unclaimed property, licensing and copying fees etc., amounted to Rs. 1,08,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,91,200.

CHAPTER IX

DEFENCE.

Since Partition, Bahawalpur has become an independent unit of Pakistan and has acceded Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs to the Central Government, from the 15th January 1949 ; the State is paying a recurring annual contribution of Rs. 1 crore towards Defence. The contrast between this sum and the expenditure of Rs. 4.4 lakhs on the Army in 1938-39, indicates the importance of the State's strategic position. The State has also been called upon to pay a non-recurring contribution of Rs. 1 crore, but this has hitherto proved beyond its financial capacity.

Besides Regular Forces, National Guards and Security Reserves have been raised, trained and equipped for internal security and the home front.

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board.—The Central State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, which was created in 1940, is located at Dera Nawab Sahib, with two District Soldiers' Boards at Rahimyarkhan and Bahawalnagar. The Central Board consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and 19 Members.

During the year 1949-50, 2,243 cases and letters were received of which 1,479 were satisfactorily completed, as were the cases of about 600 ex-Indian Military pensioners.

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.
1.	Contribution to Central Government for State Army	1,00,00,000
2.	Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali's Body Guard ..	5,00,000
3.	S., S. and A. Board	20,000

CHAPTER X

MINISTRY FOR HOME

(A) Police.

The statement below gives details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil Police Force during 1949-50 :

Branch.	Gazetted Officers			Upper Subordinates.			Lower Subordinates.		
	Commissioner of Police.	Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables.	Camel Sowars.	Constables.
Civil Police (including Prosecution) ..	1	3	6	8	48	47	150	117	1,040
Wireless Section ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	12
Armed Police ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	8	..	168
Police Training School ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	1	6	..	5	..	6
Security Staff ..	..		..	1	3	2	..	..	..
Railway Police ..	..	..	..		6	9	41	..	119
Anti-Corruption Department ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	012
Foodgrain Staff ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	15	..
Camel Platoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6
Total ..	1	4	6	12	70	81	216	132	1,136

There are 40 Police Stations and 21 Chaukis spread all over the State.

Police Officers and subordinates are sent for training to Multan, Hangu or Sargodha.

Arms.—The police is equipped with .20 bore muskets, Mk II and Mk III, .303 rifles, revolvers and tear gas guns.

Offences.—649 convictions were made in 1949-50, and 294 cases were acquitted. 1,488 were pending at the close of the year and 214 were still under investigation.

Property to the value of Rs. 4,28,624 was recovered out of a total of Rs. 8,68,691 stolen.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Police Department maintains a Finger-print Bureau, which, in 1949-50, prepared 235 finger-print record slips.

Criminal Tribes.—633 persons have been declared members of criminal tribes in the State.

Railways.—Since 1948 the criminal jurisdiction over Railways situated within the State has reverted to the State. The Railway Police are in the charge of the Superintendent of Police Headquarters, and provide escorts for railways within State territory. In 1949-50, 14 cases were registered under the Railway Act.

Police Conferences.—Conferences are frequently held by State Police Officers with those of the adjoining districts of the Punjab and Sind, to consider mutual problems.

Registration of Vehicles and Petrol Rationing.—524 vehicles are registered with the State Police, of which 275 are private cars. Petrol coupons for 1,76,000 gallons of rationed petrol were issued last year.

Anti-corruption Department.—The Anti-corruption Department was established in 1949 under a Superintendent of Police with 1st Class Magisterial powers to record statements and confessions. 103 cases were registered during the last year.

Firearms.—The number of licensed firearms of different kinds held by the public at present is 4,048. It is the declared policy of Government that in future no licence shall be issued unless the applicant has received training in the National Guard or Security Reserve and produces a certificate to that effect.

Border Police.—The Border Police was created in 1949, and comprises a Commandant, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 78 upper subordinates and 900 lower subordinates.

For administrative purposes the border has been divided into three sectors, where the Border Police are mainly responsible for the maintenance of peace, repelling raids, and Excise Duties.

This Force maintains an intelligence branch which did useful work during the year.

The Border Police are equipped with .303 Mk II rifles, Sten and Bren guns and revolvers.

Finance 1949-50.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Police	98,000	12,58,700
Border Police	..	13,64,400

(B) Jails.

There is a Central State Jail at Bahawalpur with District Jails at Bahawalnagar and Rahimyarkhan. Outside headquarters those under trial are kept in police *havalats*.

The Jail Staff consists of a Director of Prisons, a Medical Officer, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 1 Factory Manager, 7 Assistant Jailors, 3 Chief Head Warders, 14 Head Warders, 2 Matrons, 117 Warders and a complement of factory and garden staff. This does not include the Rahimyarkhan Sub-Jail for which staff is being recruited.

The present jail is constructed of mud bricks and special precautions have to be taken, but a new Central Jail at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned, and its main walls and a number of quarters have already been constructed.

New admissions to the jail last year numbered 2,470 while 2,459 prisoners were discharged. 720 sick prisoners were treated in the Jail Hospital.

Diet and clothing are allowed according to the sanctioned scale.

Jail Industries.—The main Jail Industries are the making of carpets, durries, cotton cloth, chicks, ban, blankets, paper, hosiery and pottery ; and dying, tailoring, book-binding and carpentry. Distinguished visitors to the State were much impressed by the work, which was also exhibited at the International Exhibition in Karachi.

The income increased from Rs. 11,000 per annum in 1948 to Rs. 1,56,000 in 1949-50.

(C) Ecclesiastical Department.

The Ecclesiastical Department was established in 1947 under a Nazim. Its functions are to educate the public in Islamic principles, register marriages, supervise Nikah Khawni work, manage and control Auqaf properties and investigate and decide disputes regarding Nikah Khawni and Auqafs and to issue Fatwas,

Since its inception the Department has assumed control of 97 Auqaf properties, and efforts are being made to recover others in unlawful possession.

The income from the Nikah Khawni, which is the main source of receipts, has risen from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 23,000 in 1949. There are 957 Nikah Khawns and 50 Qazi Girdawars in the State, and proposals are under consideration for the setting up of religious schools.

The Ecclesiastical Department also controls 3 Rubatats at Mecca and one at Madina Munawara, where accommodation is provided for Hajis from Bahawalpur.

(D) Shikar Department.

The Shikar Department, which was created in 1938, is responsible for the preservation of game in the State and the improvement of Dhands at Jajjah Abbasian.

The Inspection Staff consists of an Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Wardens and 10 Wardens. Shikar is prohibited except by License, of which 460 were issued in 1949 and Rs. 6.618 recovered in fees.

There are Zoological Gardens in Bahawalpur, with a small Museum attached, which contain a large variety of exhibits both local and imported.

(E) Motorkhana.

The State Motorkhana, located at Sadiq Garh Palace, has its own workshop and caters for official transport requirements.

(F) Stationery and Printing.

The Sadiq-ul-Akhbar Press was established at Bahawalpur in 1865 as an Urdu hand-press, but with the advent of the Sutlej Valley Project, English printing equipment was installed, and in 1935 the Urdu printing stones were replaced by zinc and alluminium plates.

The Press is now electrically operated and well enough equipped to cope with a large volume of Government printing, which, in the past, had to be done outside the State.

A Stationery and Book Depot is attached to the Press for the issue of Government stationery and the custody and sale of Government publications.

Finance.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ecclesiastical Department including Rubats	15,000	67,200
Shikar Department ..	5,231	30,000
Motorkhana	..	1,05,600
Stationery and Printing ..	8,000	2,76,800

CHAPTER XI

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

(A) Education.

Since the inception of the popular Ministry in 1949, the educational system of the State has been revised and improved, despite such difficulties as shortage of trained personnel, lack of buildings and financial restrictions.

The department is controlled by Alimartabat the Minister for Education and Health, assisted by a Director of Public Instruction, 3 Deputy Inspectors and 4 Assistant Inspectors.

Educational Institutions in the State are as follows :—

JUVENILE EDUCATION.

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Number of Students.	
			Male.	Female.
Primary Schools :—				
Government	405	14	19,180	668
Aided	83	..	2,490	..
Unaided	50	..	1,255	..
Religious and Arabic	159	13	5,805	337
Lower Middle and Middle Schools ..	56	5	10,457	1,010
High Schools	14	..	6,603	..
Jamia Abbasia	1	..	159	..
Intermediate College	1	1	235	322
Degree College	1	..	207	..
Total ..	770	33	46,391	2,337

Primary Education.—During the year 60 new Primary Schools were opened, and those run by private associations and zamindars were given grants-in-aid and taken under Government supervision. It is aimed to provide a school at every centre where the population is over 1,000 within a 3-mile radius.

Middle and High Schools.—Five Primary and 7 Lower Middle Schools were raised to the status of Lower Middle and Middle Schools, and 4 new High Schools were opened

during 1949-50. As local municipalities were unable to finance these institutions a grant-in-aid was sanctioned by the Government. With effect from next year all High Schools are being taken over by the State at an approximate cost of Rs. 4,11,000 per annum.

Sadiq College for Women.—The Sadiq College for Women at Bahawalpur is an Intermediate College, with spacious building and a hostel for outside students.

Bahawal Intermediate College, Bahawalnagar.—The Bahawal Intermediate College was opened in 1946 to cater for the children of the colonists in Bahawalnagar area, and F Sc. Classes were added during 1949. Rs. 1,50,000 have been sanctioned in the 1950-51 Budget for the construction of a new College Building.

Sadiq Egerton College, Baghdad-ul-Jadid.—The Sadiq Egerton College was established as an Intermediate College in 1886, and in 1926 was raised to the status of a Degree College and a F.Sc. (non-Medical) group was added. Subsequently F.Sc. (Medical) and Honours classes in Mathematics, Economics and Persian were started.

The college maintains hostel accommodation for 120 senior and junior boarders, of which there are at present 106. New kitchens, baths and lavatories are under construction.

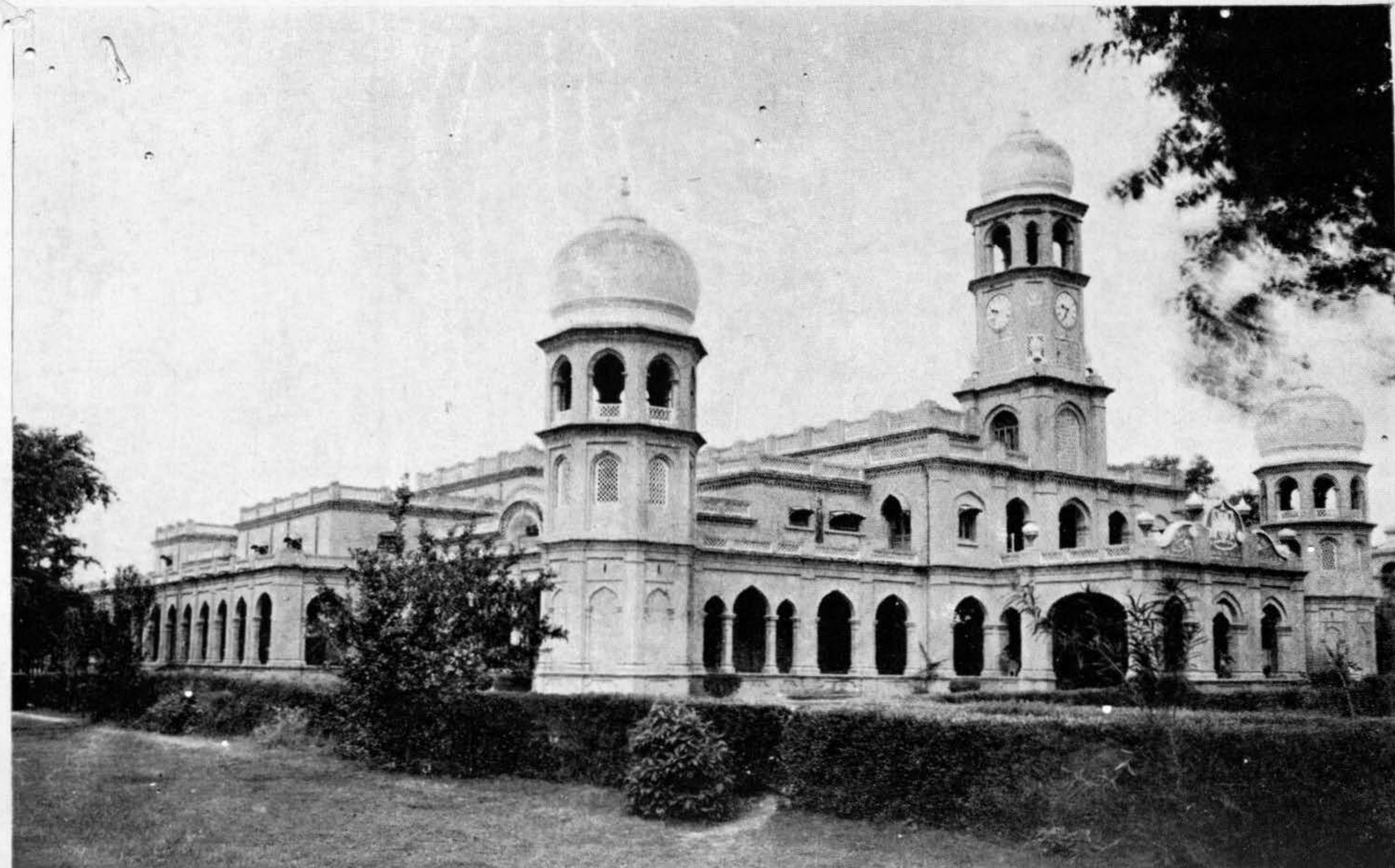
In order to exercise greater control over the students, uniforms have been prescribed and identity cards and passes issued. Tutorial and proctorial systems have been introduced and extension lectures and educational films arranged.

The Time Scale of pay and conditions of service of the teaching staff have been improved in order to attract well qualified men, and a new Principal has been installed.

Religious and Arabic Education.—Institutions under this heading consist of (*a*) those affiliated to the Jamia Abbasia and correspond to Primary and Middle standards, and (*b*) purely religious schools.

The Jamia Abbasia imparts both religious and secular instruction, and a course of Unani medicine can also be taken. It is intended to develop the faculties in the Jamia, and this year that of a Tafseer has been added to the already existing faculties of Hadis and Fiqah. A Games Master, Librarian and teacher have been added to the staff. 60 acres of land have been allotted for the construction of a modern college with ancillary buildings, Boarding

The Sadiq Egerton College, Bahawalpur.



house and playgrounds, for which provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in 1950-51 Budget.

Islamic history has been added to the syllabus of the Middle Schools, and the teaching of the Holy Quran and the saying of prayers has been made compulsory in almost all institutions. A school for teaching modern Arabic to adults has been opened, and 6 lady teachers have been sent to Lahore for training in Theology and Arabic for the benefit of girl students.

TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Technical schools are as follows :—

Name of Institution.	*Students on Roll.*
Industrial School	66
Sadiq School for Commerce	44
Subordinate Engineering Class ..	42
The Blind School	25

Industrial School.—This was opened in 1942 and is provided with equipment to teach hosiery, weaving, dyeing, tailoring, etc. The Department hopes to provide more modern machinery and raise the school to the status of a Polytechnic.

Subordinate Engineering Class.—This class was opened in 1940 to train prospective Overseers in the State Irrigation and P.W.D. There were 42 students on the roll during the year.

Sadiq School of Commerce.—This was started in 1944 to meet the shortage of trained clerks. The number of students is increasing, and more equipment and classes in Urdu, Shorthand and Typewriting have been added.

Education for the Handicapped.—The Government School for the Blind imparts instruction in various crafts together with the teaching of the Holy Quran and elementary education, enabling its members to earn a livelihood.

Disabled Centre.—A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been sanctioned for a scheme to educate and train in handicrafts, partially disabled persons, to enable them to earn a living. Accommodation will be provided in abandoned Ordnance Depot barracks at Samasatta, and those who are completely decrepit will be fed and maintained by Government. Women will also be included, and taught spinning, knitting, embroidery, etc. It is hoped that this measure will help to reduce beggary.

The Orphanage.—This was established in 1902, and the State at present maintains 50 orphans there.

Teachers' Training Institute.—This was started in 1943, but progress has been handicapped by lack of pupil teachers and of accommodation. Two more Normal Schools are being opened in 1950-51, which it is hoped will provide more candidates. The school provides training in modern teaching methods and a Refresher Course has been introduced for working teachers, and a short-term craft class has been started.

Adult Education.—Night classes for adults have been started at 32 centres where 650 persons are studying at present, and free classes for teaching English up to Intermediate Standard have been opened at Bahawalpur and Rahimyarkhan. Reading rooms have also been attached to most of the schools for public use. (See also Libraries, page 45).

Stipend and Fees.—Primary and religious education in the State is free and in secondary schools less than 50% of the perscribed fees are being recovered. Refugee students are exempt from payment of fees. The question of the levy of tuition and boarding house fees is, however, under consideration.

Deserving students are granted scholarships on merit, and stipends, including capitation, tuition, etc., fees are given to students studying in technical colleges outside the State.

Grants-in-aid.—Primary Education is mainly the concern of the District Boards and Secondary Education of the Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees. The State, however, pays a lump-sum grant-in-aid to these bodies on a percentage basis of the actual expenditure incurred by them on Education. Grants-in-aid are also made to aided private institutions. The following grants-in-aid were sanctioned during the year :—

1.	District Boards	.. Rs. 3,00,000 (Rs. 3,75,000 from 1950-51.)
2.	Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees	.. Rs. 75,000
3.	Aided Private Schools	.. Rs. 37,050

Scouting.—The Boy Scout movement has expanded considerably in the State and the present number including 'cubs' is about 10,000.

Miscellaneous.

Physical education is being paid more attention and games have been made compulsory. Military training is imparted in most of the high schools, and colleges.

Arrangements have been made with the Medical Department to carry out regular medical inspection of students in all institutions.

(B) Medical and Public Health.

The State Medical Department is administered by a Chief Medical Officer assisted by an Ophthalmic Specialist, Surgical Specialist, Physician and Radiologist, 2 Civil Surgeons, 3 Lady Doctors and 25 Medical Officers.

The statement below gives the number of hospitals and dispensaries located in the State, outdoor and indoor patients treated, major and minor operations performed and vaccinations and inoculations done in 1949-50.

	First Aid Dispensaries,		Patients.		Operations.		Vaccination and Inoculation.		
Hospitals.	Urban.	Rural.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.	Minor.	Anti-Cholera Inoculation.	Primary Vaccination.	Revaccination.
21	16	32	9,313	7,13,121	1,647	14,926	28,747	43,701	44,502

Bahawal Victoria Hospital.—This hospital was established in 1867, and was re-built in 1906 with accommodation for 50 beds, outpatients department, consulting and operating rooms, X-ray block, eye-clinic and laboratory, and a T.B ward of ten beds. The hospital is now being increased to 200 beds, with a modern theatre, surgical ward, private family wards and maternity ward, all of which are under construction. A provision of Rs. 2½ lakhs was made for this in the 1949-50 budget, and it is intended to install air-conditioning in the wards and theatre.

Jubilee Female Hospital.—This was opened in 1898, and the buildings are now not sufficient to meet the requirements of a modern hospital. It is therefore proposed to have a combined Civil Hospital, and when this is ready

the present buildings will be used as a dispensary and Child Welfare Centre. (See "Town Planning," page 43).

Lady Wavell Zenana Hospital, Ahmadpur East.—This hospital has all essential amenities.

Military Hospital.—There are two of these to meet the needs of the Army.

Epidemics.—Free vaccination and inoculation have prevented the outbreak of any serious epidemics.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—These statistics are maintained by ***chaukidars*** of villages and by municipalities in municipal areas.

Eye Camps.—The incidence of eye disease in the State is fairly high owing to the dust. A separate Eye Department has, therefore, been set up under an Ophthalmic Specialist, which deals with eye cases at Headquarters and District hospitals, and holds seasonal eye camps at various centres. During 1949, 1,323 operations were performed and 5,197 cases treated at these camps. All facilities and, in deserving cases, spectacles are provided free by the State.

Red Cross Society.—A branch of the Pakistan Red Cross Society has been opened in the State to which a grant of Rs. 10,000/- has been made.

This year saw 32 new dispensaries opened in rural areas, which are being staffed by locally trained compounders. Arrangements have been made for training compounders and *dais* to meet the general shortage of trained medical personnel. The opening of a Medical School to train Sub-Assistant Surgeons is also contemplated.

The scales of pay of Medical and Assistant Medical Officers have been raised in order to attract suitable men.

(C) Local Bodies.

The first Municipal Act for Bahawalpur State was framed in 1903, which, with modifications, continued in force until 1943, when it was revised, and increased recognition given to local sub-committees, with Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali as President of all the Municipalities, the actual administration being controlled by the Minister-in-Charge.

There are at present 17 Municipalities, 6 Notified Area Committees and 2 District Boards. Before April 1949 the members of these bodies were nominated, but now elections have been held for the Municipalities District Boards, the Notified Area Committees continuing to be nominated. Two Notified Area Committees have

recently been declared Municipal Committees and elections will take place shortly.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Institution		Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal Committee & Notified Areas	..	24,74,294	20,36,225
District Boards	..	17,06,499	18,12,211

The main sources of income to Municipalities are octroi, fines, forfeitures, Sabzi Mandi and Teh Bazari contracts, and for District Boards the local rate cess, lease of ferries, fishing contracts and cattle fairs. Expenditure is as follows :—

Institution.	Expenditure.					
	Education.	Hospitals.			Works.	Staff.
		Civil.	Veterinary.	Agriculture.		
Municipal Committees and Notified Areas ..	4,56,467	1,62,750	..	..	3,33,600	10,83,408
District Boards ..	6,43,961	2,46,119	2,03,860	86,391	1,52,507	[illegible]4,368

The Municipal Committees and District Boards are also in receipt of Grants-in-Aid from Government for use in promoting Public Utility services, which amounted to Rs. 5,44,990 in the current year as follows :—

Department.		District Board.	Municipal Committees and Notified Areas.
		Rs.	Rs.
Medical and Public Health	..	50,000	48,000
Education ..	..	3,00,000	75,000
Veterinary ..	..	49,265	..
Agriculture ..	..	22,725	..

The Local Bodies works are controlled by the State Irrigation and P.W.D. on payment.

Town Planning.—Architects plans have been drawn up for an extension to Bahawalpur City, and partial plans for Khanpur and Rahimyarkhan. The land covered by the

Bahawalpur Town plan has nearly all been acquired by the Baghdad-ul-Jadid Improvement Trust at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs for 900 acres. The Trust is provided with funds and powers to carry out the scheme which includes zoned educational, industrial, shopping and residential areas, a civic centre containing the Central Secretariat, a new combined hospital of 350 beds and a new Central Jail.

It is hoped that within the next two years most of the new colony will be built to ease the congestion in the city as all plots in the General Officials Colony and the Zamindars Colony have been sold out, and construction work started, and more than half the Mandi shops have been sold by auction, as have other plots in the residential and industrial zones.

125 acres of land is being acquired for the Rahimyarkhan town extension plan and Rs. 1,25,000 have been loaned at interest by Government to the Improvement Trust there.

(D) Excise Department.

The Punjab and Central Legislative Acts regarding Excise have been adopted, and the present staff of two District Excise Officers and 14 Sub-Inspectors work on the same lines as in the Punjab.

The main dutiable intoxicants and drugs are :—

1. *Opium.*—The average annual consumption is about 45 chests, imported from India, the sale on being a contract basis.

2. *Bhang.*—The present average requirements of about 1,000 maunds per annum is imported from Rawalpindi.

3. *Tobacco.*—The area in the State under tobacco cultivation last year was 1,572 acres. Requirements beyond this produce are imported at the same tariff rates as in the Provinces, while tobacco duty at Rs. 15/6/- per maund is levied on that cultivated in the State.

4. *Snuff.*—The bulk supply is imported from the N.-W.F.P. while a small quantity is manufactured locally.

5. *Saltpetre.*—A licence fee of Rs. 50 per *karahi* is levied on the manufacture of saltpetre, and Rs. 2 on the raw product. In addition an Excise Duty of one anna per maund is levied on the raw product.

6. *Liquor.*—The distillation of country liquor is prohibited, but the sale of imported liquors to non-Muslims and for medicinal purposes is allowed. There are two licensed shops in the State.

(E) Information and Publicity.

The Information and Publicity Department was reorganised in 1949 and placed in the charge of the Press Information Officer.

The department organises home and outside publicity, and has set up a Press Advisory Committee which meets at frequent intervals to ensure that co-operation is maintained.

Representatives of the Associated Press of Pakistan and of the Star News Agency are stationed at Bahawalpur.

(F) Small Savings Department.

The Small Savings Department was created in 1943 at the request of the late Government of India to organise the sale of Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates. It was dissolved shortly after the War, but revived in 1949 at the instance of the Central Government to promote the sale of Pakistan Defence Bonds. The scheme has made satisfactory progress and 600 authorised agents have been appointed, a large number of Savings Groups formed, and about Rs. 3 lakhs collected for investment.

(G) Libraries.

A Libraries Department was set up in 1947. It has organised a Central Library and Children's Library and Gymkhana at Bahawalpur and 2 District Libraries, 10 Town Libraries and 3 Village Reading Rooms.

The Central Library is well stocked with books on all subjects, including some rare manuscripts and documents, and also provides standard Urdu and English newspapers and periodicals.

The department has recently acquired a 16 mm film projector and electric generator.

Finance

Department.		*Receipts.* Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Education	State ..	14,500	13,58,800
	Local Bodies	..	11,00,438
Medical	State ..	10,000	7,33,700
	Local Bodies	..	4,08,869
Excise Duties and other taxes ..		14,50,800	6,27,000
Publicity	.. ..	..	39,000
Small Savings	.. ..	..	28,000
Libraries	.. ..	..	17,700

CHAPTER XII

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

(A) AGRICULTURE.

General.—The main function of the department is propaganda aimed to raise the standards of farming in the State by the use of improved seeds, better cultural methods, rotation of crops, the economic use of canal water, use of green manure, etc. The use of modern implements is demonstrated at cattle fairs to large gatherings. Help is also rendered in combating insect and other pests.

Progress during 1949-50.—The departmental staff visited 4,733 villages, supplied 3,520 improved type implements to zamindars and demonstrated the use of improved implements in 12,265, weed eradication in 8,742, green manuring in 4,277, cotton sowing in lines in 670 and rat destruction in 493 acres. 355 manure pits were prepared and about 50 oz. of poison was distributed for the destruction of rats.

Agricultural Farms.—In order to demonstrate to the public the reclamation of land in badly *kallar* affected areas, and improved methods of cultivation generally, the following Government farms have been started :—

Location	Year of start.	Area.		
		cultivated.	Culturable Waste.	Total area.
Khanpur ..	1941	275	165	440
(Chaks 101 & 108) Rahimyarkhan	1945	998	136	1,134
Chak Katora ..	1946	662	638	1,300

IMPROVEMENTS IN 1949-50.

1. *Improvement of cotton varieties.*—The Bahawalpur Cotton Control Act, on the lines of the Punjab Act, has been enforced in order to prevent the adulteration of American cotton seed with local. The area under cotton

has been divided into three zones, and the type of cotton to be grown in each zone prescribed. 20,000 maunds of pure 4F and 10,000 maunds of 124-F seed at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was advanced by Government to zamindars.

Staff have been appointed to prevent the mixing of American with local cotton varieties by ginners, and a fee of 1 anna per maund of cotton seed was levied on the ginners, fetching a revenue of Rs. 1,15,000. The Central Cotton Committee has also allocated Rs. 89,151 over a period of 5 years for the setting up of an organisation to undertake the systematic production and increase of the foundation seed of the pure American varieties.

2. *Mechanical Farming.*—One 50 h.p. traction type tractor for bull-dosing and levelling, and three 34 h.p. diesel tractors with full equipment have been purchased for Rs. 88,000, with which it is hoped to bring about 901 acres of waste land under cultivation next year.

3. *Well and Tube-well boring.*—The total number of wells in the State at present is 30,185. Rs. 63,000 have been placed at the disposal of the department for the purchase of boring equipment to open wells in the Sind tract and in Cholistan.

4. *Development of Virginia Tobacco.*—Preliminary work in this connection was started in 1949 when a nursery of Harrison Special Virginia and Netu-Guntur varieties was laid out in the Bahawalgarh Palace Farm, from where seedlings were planted out over an area of 110 acres of Government and private farms. The services of experts in the growing and processing of tobacco have been obtained. The scheme will cost about Rs. 24,000 in 1950-51.

5. *Experiment and Research.*—Schemes costing Rs. 90,500 have been sanctioned for the establishment of a main Agricultural Experimental and Research Station, the building of godowns on existing farms, and for propaganda.

6. *Gardens.*—Special attention is being paid to fruit growing in the State gardens and during the year 5,000 plants and grafts of high quality trees were supplied to zamindars. New nurseries have been started to meet this demand.

(B) Co-operative Department.

The co-operative movement in the State dates back to 1913, and was reorganised under a department set up

in 1943, for which a team of officers was borrowed from the Punjab. At the same time local officers were sent to Lahore for training, and the movement has since made steady progress. After Partition more attention has had to be paid to the registration and financing of local co-operatives, due to the exodus of Hindu financiers.

Staff.—The present staff consists of a Registrar, a Deputy Registrar, 3 Assistant Registrars, 7 Inspectors, 4 Auditors and 23 Sub-Inspectors.

Number of Societies.—The table below gives the number, membership and working capital of the Societies for the year 1948-49 :—

Form of Societies.	Number of Societies.	No. of Members.	Working Capital.
Abbasia Co-operative Bank ..	1	560	13,36,229
Banking Union ..	2	15	662
Agricultural Credit Societies ..	378	11,156	14,44,358
Better Farming Societies ..	12	338	171
Land Revenue Redemption Societies ..	5	66	7,305
Cattle Breeding Societies ..	13	257	189
Sale Societies ..	9	604	7,72,318
Veterinary 1st Aid Centre ..	1	42	22
Sheep Breeding Societies ..	2	31	32
Non-Agricultural Credit Urban Societies ..	38	967	2,12,177
Non-Agricultural Credit Rural Societies ..	5	116	23,070
The Traders Co-operative Bank Society ..	1	29	3,65,557
Better Living Societies ..	32	1,057	1,165
Supply Stores Societies ..	3	686	24,757
School Supply Societies ..	1	89	82
Compulsory Education Societies ..	10	311	495
School Thrift Societies ..	1	22	241
Education Societies ..	1	32	4,811
Weaving Societies ..	14	196	54,990
Spinning Societies ..	4	99	335
Hosiery Societies ..	2	43	11,386
House Building Societies ..	1	12	1,227
Total ..	525	18,677	42,63,518

In 1949-50, 60 new Societies were added bringing the total number on 31st March 1950 to 585 ; the more important being Agricultural Credit Societies, a Big Sale Society and a Cotton Ginning Association.

The Abbasia Co-operative Bank Ltd.—This was opened in 1916 and is virtually the only financing society in the State. The Bank has the same status as other co-operative

banks in Pakistan, and is considering opening two other branches. Its finances are as follows :—

Membership.	Share Capital.	Owned Funds.	Deposits.	Working Capital.	Loans advanced.	Recoveries.	Invested in State Bank's Shares.
174 Individuals 386 Societies	69,450	1,92,200	8,95,100	13,36,229	4,98,152	7,10,799	50,000

Primary Credit Societies.—These societies consist of Rural Agricultural, Rural non-agricultural and Urban non-agricultural Societies. 3,997 loans of a total value of Rs. 4,33,402 were made during the year 1948-49 and Rs. 4,06,640 recovered.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The Weaving, Spinning and Hosiery Societies are being encouraged and subsidised. They produced 157,474 yards of cloth and 252 dozen articles of underwear during 1948-49.

Co-opertaive House Building Societies.—These have been organised to develop colonies for officers and general officials, for which land has been purchased from the Improvement Trust and credited to the members at par. To provide financial assistance for construction an overdraft of Rs. 4 lakhs has been drawn from the treasury.

Other Societies.—Agricultural non-credit and non-Agricultural non-credit societies are making satisfactory progress. Co-operative Stores are functioning to provide Government servants with necessities at reasonable prices and in 1948-49 Rs. 88,000 worth of articles were supplied.

A Co-operative Farming Society has been organised, and consist of 150 refugee families of 3 Chaks.

A Co-operative Foundry to manufacture agricultural implements has been registered with a capital of Rs. 1 lakh of which Rs. 58,000 has already been supplied.

Co-operative Marketing.—The Co-operative Sale Societies, Commission Shops and Cotton Ginning Association are intended to eliminate unhealthy competition in these spheres. In 1948-49 the Sale Societies handled about

Rs. 23,46,801 worth of agricultural produce. The Cotton Ginning Association which was allotted half share in two factories ginned 2,500 bales and sold 45,000 maunds of cotton for its members.

Finance.—The Abbasia Co-operative Bank showed a net profit of Rs. 25,540, Sale Societies Rs. 2,20,256 and other Primary Societies Rs. 70,707. The Bank declared a dividend of 10% to its members, Sale Societies distributed Rs. 11,905 at the same rate to those who had transacted through them and @ 5% to those who had not. The Societies also paid Rs. 21,784 on account of rebate at the rate of 50 to 70% for *kachi* business.

(C) Veterinary Department.

The livestock in the State according to the 1945 Census was as follows :—

Cattle	6,57,651
Buffaloes	2,50,634
Sheep	4,54,000
Goats	3,26,305
Horses and Ponies	18,733
Mules and Donkeys	30,324
Camels	35,761
Poultry	2,04,610

Bahawalpur State is well-known for breeding light pack carrying and riding camels, and Nili buffaloes.

In general, Montgomery animals are found in the riverain tract, Hariana type in the Eastern part of the State, and an indigenous type resembling Bhagnari and Dajal in the south-west. In this area horses (mainly of the Balochi type) and mules are also bred.

The Lahi sheep is reared in the north and west, and the Bikaneri sheep in the sandy tracts.

To cater for these there are 17 Veterinary Hospitals, and 4 dispensaries, most of which are run by retired men holding temporary appointments, due to the shortage of trained personnel.

In 1949-50, 67,022 cases were treated in hospital and during tours by the Veterinary staff

Development Schemes.—The department is carrying out a programme of livestock breeding with a view to

raising both the number of animals and their quality." The aims are :—

1. The starting of a cattle-breeding farm for the supply of pedigree bulls for distribution.

2. The provision of bulls, rams, camels, etc., over a number of years for multiplying the number of improved types of animals. 41 bulls, 120 rams and 7 camels have already been purchased.

3. Holding cattle fairs at selected centres to encourage the purchase and sale of animals. Successful fairs were held at Chistian and Harunabad in 1949 and 1950.

The department also maintains 6 pedigree stallions and 4 jacks at various centres, which number it is intended to increase gradually.

Model Dairy Farm.—This was started in 1945 with 12 cows and 2 bulls of the Sahiwal breed, and has now increased to 15 cows, 3 bulls, 7 buffaloes and 1 buffalo bull. 31 heifers and 21 young male stock are also being reared. 75 acres of land have been allotted to the farm for growing fodder.

Staff.—Chief Veterinary and Livestock Officer, 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 22 Compounders.

(D) FORESTS.

The following areas are reserved for Forest Plantation in the State :—

Name of Reserved Forest	Total area reserved (Acres)	Area under Plantation (Acres)
Bahawalnagar	841	677
Chak Katora	1,312	490
Ghafoor (Lal Sonhara)	4,245	1,250
Shahiwala	825	317
Bahawalpur	2,254	1,602
Abbasia	5,070	125
Walhar	4,755	782
Total ..	19,302	5,243

A 'Grow More Trees' campaign has been started, and considerable propaganda to encourage the production of sufficient timber and fuel-wood for local consumption and export, emanates from the Forest Department. 70,000 *shisham* stumps have also been distributed.

Avenues of shade trees have been planted along most of the irrigation channels and are extended annually.

Staff.—State Forest Officer, 2 Range Officers, and 6 Foresters.

(E) PANCHAYATS.

The Punjab Act for the application of the Panchayat System was first brought into force in the State in 1940, and re-drafted to suit local conditions in 1943.

The following work was disposed of by the 170 Panchayats in 1949-50.

Nature of Cases	Number of Cases		
	Registered	Decided	Pending
Criminal	3,800	2,985	815
Civil	4,250	3,840	410
Executive	800	785	15

The system is becoming popular, and improvements are being made in its working and it is increasing its scope. The Panchayats have been helpful in rural uplift matters and propaganda campaigns.

Staff.—Director of Panchayats, Deputy Director of Panchayats, 2 District Panchayat Officers, 6 Assistant Panchayat Officers.

(F) CHOLISTAN DEVELOPMENT.

The Cholistan Development Department was set up in 1946 with the object of developing the 13,000 square miles of Cholistan or *barani* area by the conservation and improvement of water supply. Under the scheme a series of *tobas* are to be built during the next 20 years at various centres. So far a Reservoir has been built at Channan Pir and excavation work is in progress at Dhori and San. Arrangements have been made to augment the

supply of rain water in the Channan Pir Reservoir by adding the surplus water in 3L distributary. In addition, a large number of old and partly disused *tobas* are being improved.

It is hoped that these measures will encourage the present shifting population to become localised, and ultimately *ryotwari* rights will be granted to cultivators.

It is estimated that about 20,000 maunds of wool, 3,000 maunds ghee and 40-50,000 maunds of *sajji* are produced annually in the Cholistan area, besides 50-60,000 young livestock which are available for export. A start has been made to improve the breeding of sheep and cattle by supplying bulls and rams at cost price to herd owners, and it is proposed to set up Central Wool Depots to undertake the scientific collection and export of local wool.

The future plans of the department include the allotment of *barani* lands to Cholistanis, opening up dry station farms and teaching the inhabitants methods of *barani* cultivation, improvement of cottage industries, especially woollen textile weaving, increased production and marketing of *khar*, increased afforestation and the setting up of poultry farming and milk industries.

Locust control work has been made the responsibility of the Cholistan Development.

Staff.—Cholistan Development Officer, 2 Naib-Tehsildars, 4 Girdawar Qanungos, 15 Patwaris, 1 Overseer and a train of riding and luggage camels.

FINANCE.

Department.		*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
		Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	State	2,20,700	3,69,000
(including Gardens)	Local Bodies	..	86,391
Co-operative	..	10,000	1,06,300
Veterinary	State	8,000	1,67,000
	Local Bodies	..	2,03,860
Forests	..	1,07,500	1,24,900
Panchayats	..	9,000	29,900
Cholistan Development		..	66,270

CHAPTER XIII

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(A) The Finance Department.

An adequate Finance Department was established in 1947 as an entity separate from Accounts and Audit. Nevertheless, the responsibilities of Finance Secretary and Accountant-General continued to devolve upon one and the same officer until 1949 when the anomaly was removed and the departments placed under separate officers.

State Finance.—The Budget Estimates for 1949-50 are summarised below :—

Revenue Receipts		Revenue Expenditure.	
Head of Account	Estimates	Head of Account	Estimates
Principal Heads of Revenue..	1,48,06,700	Direct Demand on Revenue	20,26,500
Railway Revenue Account ..	8,87,000	Railway Revenue Account ..	7,72,400
Irrigation ..	90,95,800	Irrigation ..	40,17,500
Debt Services ..	28,00,000	Debt Services ..	84,49,000
Civil Administration ..	26,48,700	Civil Administration ..	96,90,800
Civil Works ..	2,15,000	Civil Works ..	35,03,900
Miscellaneous ..	7,19,000	Miscellaneous ..	14,29,700
Sale Proceeds of land ..	1,06,01,000	Defence Services ..	1,05,00,000
		Extraordinary Expenditure (Reserved) ..	13,00,000
		Capital Outlay Charged to Revenue ..	12,43,800
		Capital Outlay on Commercial Undertakings ..	10,86,100
Total ..	4,17,73,200		4,40,19,700

Summary of the Financial Position.—The free cash Balance of the State stood at Rs. 56,31,387 on the 1st April, 1949. According to the revised estimates for 1949-50

the Revenue Receipts inclusive of the receipts of Capital nature such as those from the sale of land were estimated at Rs. 4,17,73,200 and the expenditure at Rs. 4,40,19,700 thereby anticipating a deficit of Rs. 22,46,500.

The gross Revenue for the next few years is likely to be lower than the 1949-50 figure since most of the land available under the new Colonization Schemes has been disposed of and Lambardari squares have been resumed. There is no field for further taxation as the normal taxes are already being levied, including Agricultural Tax and Sales Tax. The drop in the price of grain will lead to a concommitant fall in Land Revenue owing to the application of the sliding scale in recent settlements.

Reserve Funds.—Five Reserve Funds, namely, Major Calamity Fund, General Reserve Fund, Special Development Fund, Civil List Fund and Demobilization Fund were created in 1943 and the latest position in regard to them is shown below :—

Name of Fund	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Investments in Pakistan Government and State Bank, etc. Rs.	Balance on 1st April 1950. Rs.
Major Calamity Fund ..	14,13,623	1,983	13,45,500	66,040
General Reserve Fund ..	24,92,251	1,155	24,65,600	25,496
Special Development Fund ..	60,09,506	14,518	58,43,600	1,51,388
Civil List Fund ..	3,69,498	971	3,50,000	18,527
Demobilization Fund ..	3,31,220	20	3,03,600	27,600

Debt Heads.—The receipts and disbursements under Debt Heads are summarised below.

Opening balance on 1st April 1949	..	Rs. 2,21,30,852
Estimated receipts in 1949-50	..	Rs. 9,12,65,000
Estimated expenditure in 1949-50	..	Rs. 9,26,46,443
Closing balance on 1st April 1950	..	Rs. 2,07,49,409

Service Conditions.—The salaries of Government employees have been doubled during the last decade by the introduction of revised Time Scales, grant of advance increments based on the length of service and enhanced

cates of High Cost of Living Allowances. A proposal to improve the lot of low-paid Government servants still further is under the consideration of a Special Committee appointed by Government for this purpose.

The Bahawalpur State Compassionate Fund.—This is intended for relieving the dependents of deceased State employees who are left in indigent circumstances. It is administered by a Committee and a contribution of Rs. 15,000 is made to it annually. On the 1st April, 1950, the credit balance stood at Rs. 54,362.

(B) AUDIT, ACCOUNTS AND INCOME-TAX.

The Audit and Accounts Department is responsible for the pre-audit of all State expenditure and post-audit of works expenditure. In 1949-50 the Outside Audit Branch conducted local audit of 273 State Departments including Local Bodies. The working of the Headquarters Treasury has been re-organised and the vacuum caused by the exodus of non-Muslim treasurers has been filled by training Muslims for the Sadar and mofassil treasuries. A separate Gazetted Audit Section has also been started.

The levy of Income Tax was introduced in the State in 1912, and a separate Income Tax Department was set up in 1941 under an Assistant Commissioner.

The rate of taxation has been brought to the same level as in Pakistan with effect from the 1st April 1949.

The receipts from Income Tax, Super Tax, Business Profits Tax and Sales Tax during the year amounted to Rs. 72,73,000. The increase in receipts is attributable to abnormally high profits made by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories owners and lease-holders in the previous year.

Enactments.—Income Tax Act, Excess Profits Tax Act, Business Profits Tax Act, Sales Tax Act and Finance Act.

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.—The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, which is the Final Court of Appeal in regard to Income Tax cases, was constituted in 1949. The Tribunal consists of a President (a Judge of the High Court), one Accountant Member (Accountant-General) and one non Official Member (practising lawyer of Bahawalpur).

STAFF

Finance Department .—Finance Secretary and Assistant Finance Secretary.

Audit and Accounts :—Accountant-General, 2 Assistant Accountant-Generals, Examiner Outside Audits, 2 Assistant Accounts Officers.

Income Tax Department :—Assistant Commissioner, 4 Income Tax Officers and 5 Inspectors.

FINANCE

Name of Department.		*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
		Rs.	Rs.
Finance Department	..	..	60,200
Audit and Accounts	..	..	3,14,200
Income Tax Department	..	72,73,000	87,200

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Toshakhana Department.—This department is responsible for the entertainment of State guests, and is in charge of furniture and tentage. There are four State Guest Houses, and a new Dak Bungalow is under construction at Bahawalpur. 400 guests were entertained in 1949.

B. Public Service Commission.—The Public Service Commission, reconstituted in 1949, comprises three permanent members—Alimartabat the Chief Justice as Chairman and Alimartabat the President of State Majlis and the Principal, Sadiq Egerton College, as members. The Head of the Department for whom recruiting is being done is also co-opted as a member of the Commission with the same power of voting. The Commission is also assisted by a Secretary.

The Commission selects candidates for direct recruitment to Gazetted appointments for which the Bahawalpur Civil Service (Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Rules have been framed. These do not include departmental promotions and temporary appointments.

C. Recreation.—There is one Club in Bahawalpur for Senior State Officers of which Alahazrat Sarkar-i-Ali is Patron. A second Club for officials of lower rank is under consideration.